LSA

LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.
PACIFIC CENTER
703 PALOMAR AIRPORT RD., SUITE 260
CARLSBAD, CALIFORNIA 92011

760.931.5471 TEL
760.918.2458 FAX

BERKELEY
COLMA
FORT COLLINS
IRVINE
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ROCKLIN
SAN LUIS OBISPO

February 23, 2006

June Rhodes
Rhodes and Associates
9255 N. Magnolia Avenue #215
Santee, CA 92071

Subject: Hillsdale Biological Survey Letter Report: LSA Project No. JFI530

Dear Ms. Rhodes:

LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA) hereby submits this Final Biological Survey Letter Report for the biological resources site survey for the subject parcels (Assessors' Parcel Nos. [APN] 51712024 and 51712025) (Figure 1) proposed for residential development in unincorporated San Diego County, California. Additionally, this letter report analyzes the proposed impacts to biological resources with consideration of local, federal, and State regulations and policies; anticipated mitigation ratios/strategies required by the County of San Diego (County) and resource agencies; and recommendations to minimize and/or avoid impacts to biological resources. The project study area was initially surveyed by LSA biologists to define the biological resources within the survey limits. LSA biologists identified biological resources within and around the proposed project and subsequently surveyed and mapped the biological resources. This report also includes a review of literature resources.

INTRODUCTION

The 3.91-acre project study area consists of disturbed habitat, nonnative vegetation, and developed land and is located within San Diego County, California (Figure 1). The project study area is approximately 450 feet above mean sea level and can be found on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute series topographic *El Cajon* quadrangle, Section 19, Township 16 South and Range 1 East. Survey areas include areas proposed for construction impacts. The project study area occurs within an unincorporated area of the South County Subarea of the Multiple Species Conservation Program (SCMSCP).

The 3.91-acre project study area is located within a residential area surrounded by developments on all sides and fenced with chain link around the perimeter. All plant and animal species observed were recorded, and lists are attached as Appendices A and B.

METHODS

Literature and Records Search

A literature and records search was conducted to establish the existence or potential occurrence of sensitive or special interest biological resources (i.e., plant or animal species) on or within the vicinity of the project study area.

Federal and State lists of sensitive species were examined using the database records. LSA reviewed the following:

- California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) information (i.e., RareFind 3), which is administered by the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG). This database covers sensitive animal and plant species as well as sensitive natural communities that occur within California.
- California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) Electronic Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (Skinner and Pavlik 1994), which identifies four specific designations, or "Lists," of sensitive plant species and summarizes regulations that provide for the conservation of sensitive plants. The following quote is excerpted from the CNPS Inventory section that deals with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and sensitive plant conservation:

> "The DFG recognizes that Lists 1A, 1B, and 2 of the CNPS Inventory consist of plants that, in a majority of cases, would qualify for listing [pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15380], and the Department recommends they be addressed in [Environmental Impact Reports] EIRs."

Lists	Classification
1A	Presumed Extinct in California
1B	Rare or Endangered in California and Elsewhere
2	Rare or Endangered in California, More Common Elsewhere
3	Need More Information
4	Plants of Limited Distribution

LSA conducted searches in each of these databases for sensitive species known to occur within the vicinity of the project study area. Additionally, sensitive plant and animal species that could potentially occur within the project study area or sensitive species known by LSA biologists to occur in the general area were also added to the sensitive species table in Appendix C.

Field Survey

The field survey was conducted by LSA biologists Jennifer Cogswell and Adrianne Beazley on November 22, 2005, to determine the general biological resources of the project study area and to map vegetation communities associated with the project.

This survey was conducted on foot and included general floral and faunal inventories of the project study area. Aerial photographs, topographic maps of the project site, and global positioning system

(GPS) hardware and geographic information systems (GIS) software were used for orientation and mapping. Photographs were taken at the time of the field survey, and representative photos are attached (Figures 2A and 2B).

RESULTS

Plants

Overall, 29 plant species were observed within the project study area during the field survey. The 29 vascular plant species include 5 native and 24 nonnative species. All vascular plant species observed are listed in Appendix A.

Plant Communities

The vegetation communities in the vicinity that are associated with the project were mapped to assess both plant and wildlife impacts. Vegetation communities were assigned numerical codes according to the 1996 Thomas Oberbauer modification of the Holland vegetation community classification system.

The total project study area consists of 3. 91 acres and supports three habitat types or vegetation communities (Figure 3). The plant communities within the project study area are disturbed habitat, nonnative vegetation, and developed land.

Vegetation Communities

Developed—12000 (0.35 acre). This community consists of nonvegetated areas that have been paved, covered with concrete, or have permanent buildings.

Disturbed Habitat—11300 (2.43 acre). This community occurs in portions of the project study area associated with areas that have been disturbed by maintenance activities, off-road vehicular activities, and foot traffic. Portions of this area are bare ground associated with dirt trails. The dominant species in this area are common sow-thistle *(Sonchus oleraceus)*, Russian-thistle *(Salsola tragus),* and shortpod mustard *(Hirschfeldia incana).* Subdominant species include tocalote, *(Centaurea melitensis),* telegraph weed *(Heterotheca grandiflora),* horehound *(Marrubium vulgare),* cheeseweed *(Malva parviflora)*, tree tobacco *(Nicotiana glauca)*, ripgut brome *(Bromus diandrus),* and Bermuda grass *(Cynodon dactylon).* This area appears to incur regular maintenance activities and included stockpiles of cleared vegetation.

Nonnative Vegetation—11000 (1.13 acre). This community is dominated by ornamental vegetation, and the majority of this community borders the project study area along the fenced boundary. The species within this community include pine tree (*Pinus* sp.), Peruvian pepper tree *(Schinus molle),* Brazilian pepper tree *(Schinus terebinthifolius),* jade plant *(Crassula argentea)*, acacia (*Acacia* sp.), European olive *(Olea europaea)*, gum tree (*Eucalyptus* sp.), pomegranate *(Punica granatum),* and Mexican fan palm *(Washingtonia robusta).* A few scattered occurrences of common beavertail cactus *(Opuntia basilaris* var. *basilaris)* also exist in this community.

Sensitive Plant Species

Several vascular plant species associated with the habitat types identified within the project study area were observed. All plant species observed or detected on or immediately adjacent to the project study area are listed in Appendix A. Appendix C lists the special status species that are known to occur or have the potential to occur in the inland regions of central San Diego County and the federal, State, proposed SCMSCP and CNPS status. Additionally, Appendix C provides the probability of occurrence or absence of each species in the project study area. Some of the sensitive species identified in the literature search are not expected to occur due to the absence of suitable habitat or conditions or the location of the site outside of the known distribution of a species. These species are excluded from further discussion in this report. All sensitive plant species that were identified in the literature review have low potential to occur within the project study area.

Wildlife

Several wildlife species commonly associated with the habitat types identified within the project study area were observed. Overall, three invertebrate, one reptile, three bird, and two mammal species were observed or otherwise detected in or immediately adjacent to the project study area during the field survey conducted on November 22, 2005. All insect and vertebrate species observed or detected on or immediately adjacent to the project study area are listed in Appendix C. No sensitive species were observed at the time of the survey.

Sensitive Wildlife Species

Appendix C lists the special status species that are known to occur or have the potential to occur in the inland regions of central San Diego County. Additionally, Appendix C contains detailed information regarding sensitive plant and animal species observed or potentially present within the project study area, including the habitat and distribution, activity period, State and federal status designation, and probability of occurrence. Some of the sensitive species identified in the literature search are not expected to occur due to the absence of suitable habitat or conditions or the distant location of the site from the known distribution of a species. These species are excluded from further discussion in this report.

Two of the six sensitive species of reptiles that were listed in the literature search have moderate potential of occurring on site: the western whiptail *(Aspidoscelis tigris)* and the orange-throated whiptail *(Aspidoscelis hyperythra),* a CDFG sensitive species known from the area as indicated in the CNDDB database search, although neither was observed.

Seven species of sensitive mammals not observed during site visits were identified during the literature search as potentially occurring. The probability of occurrence for the sensitive mammals is indicated in Appendix C. When considering the probability for sensitive mammals, several factors were considered, including range, elevation, and habitat type. Only two of the seven species have moderate potential to occur on site: Dulzura pocket mouse *(Chaetodipus californicus femoralis)* and the northwestern San Diego pocket mouse *(Chaetodipus fallax fallax).*

Five species of birds were identified with the literature search; of these, only two have moderate potential to occur on site: Cooper's hawk *(Accipiter cooperi)* and the coastal cactus wren *(Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus couesi)*. Both are CDFG sensitive species known from the area as indicated in the CNDDB database search, although neither was observed.

Jurisdictional Wetlands and Waters

No areas suspected as potentially being waters subject to the jurisdiction of CDFG or the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) were observed. Based on the existing conditions and observations during the field survey, it is LSA's opinion that no jurisdictional wetlands or waters occur within the project study area, and a formal wetlands and waters delineation is not warranted.

PROPOSED PROJECT IMPACTS

The following is an analysis of potential impacts to biological resources based on the current project design (Figure 4). The entire project study area is proposed to be graded for construction of residential lots and the support infrastructure of a paved road. The project also proposes to install brow ditches around the perimeter to convey runoff in a storm event. Table A summarizes the impacts to vegetation communities.

Table A: Summary of Vegetation Impacts

Habitat Type	Proposed Permanent Impacts (Acre)
Developed	0.35
Nonnative	2.43
Disturbed	1.13
Total	**3.91**

The current project design will result in total permanent impacts to 3.91 acres, including 0.35 acre of developed land, 2.43 acres of nonnative habitat, and 1.13 acres of disturbed habitat.

Proposed Impacts to Sensitive Plant Species. No sensitive plant species are expected or known to occur in the proposed impact area.

Proposed Impacts to Sensitive Animal Species. Permanent impacts to sensitive wildlife species are not expected to be significant.

LSA recommends implementation of protective measures to protect wildlife that may be in the area. Minimization practice measures include restricting work during breeding seasons.

Proposed Impacts to Jurisdictional Wetlands and Waters. Current project design will not impact any waters potentially subject to CDFG or Corps jurisdiction.

MITIGATION MEASURES

Under CEQA, mitigation is required for project effects to biological resources that are identified as being significant. An appropriate level of mitigation is determined primarily through the following two considerations:

- The nature and relative magnitude of the project's impacts to the resource
- The resource's degree of sensitivity

Plant Communities

No mitigation is currently proposed due to the nature of the existing habitat onsite.

Sensitive Animal Species

In order to comply with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and Fish and Game Code, vegetation clearing will be restricted to outside of the active breeding season (January 1–August 31) for those sensitive bird species potentially occurring on site unless a preconstruction nesting survey is conducted. Therefore, if vegetation clearing is scheduled during the breeding season, a qualified biologist will conduct clearance surveys for active bird nesting prior to any clearing of vegetation. This is necessary to definitively ascertain whether any raptors or other migratory birds are actively nesting on site. The location of any active raptor or migratory bird nests will be mapped by the biologist. All construction activities in close proximity to active nests shall be delayed or otherwise modified as necessary to prevent nest failure caused by construction activities.

County of San Diego

The proposed project is within lands subject to the jurisdiction of the County. The County will function as the Lead Agency under CEQA (pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15050).

CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULING CONSTRAINTS

LSA recommends that clearing, grubbing, grading, and tree removal be restricted during breeding seasons. However, grading may take place during the breeding season if vegetation has already been cleared. Additionally, the resource agencies shall assert restrictions during breeding seasons. Based on the existing habitat and field observations, LSA biologists recommend that the grading restrictions address the breeding season of raptors and other nesting birds.

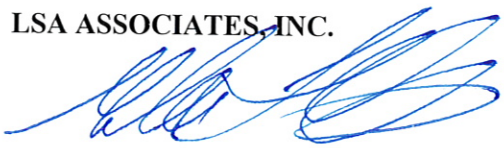
CONCLUSION

LSA concludes that the current project design will not have adverse effects on the quality of the existing vegetation communities on site or impacts to animal species or wildlife movement. LSA recommends that all clearing, grubbing, grading, and tree removal be restricted between January 1 and August 31 unless preconstruction surveys are conducted to determine that no nesting birds are within the project impact area and unless all vegetation has already been cleared.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at (760) 931-5471 or (760) 419-8986 with any questions or comments regarding this report.

Sincerely,

LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.



Michael B. Trotta
Associate
Biologist

cc: Chris Jernigan, Linvedt McColl and Associates

Attachments

REFERENCES

California Department of Fish and Game, Habitat Conservation Division, Wildlife and Habitat Data Analysis Branch. 2000c. State and Federally Listed Endangered and Threatened Plants of California dated January 2000. The Resources Agency, Sacramento, CA.

California Department of Fish and Game, Habitat Conservation Division, Wildlife and Habitat Data Analysis Branch, Natural Diversity Database. 2000b. Special Animals List dated January 2000. The Resources Agency, Sacramento, CA.

California Department of Fish and Game, Natural Heritage Division, Natural Diversity Database. 2000a. State and Federally Listed Endangered and Threatened Animals of California dated January 2000. The Resources Agency, Sacramento, CA.

California Department of Fish and Game, Natural Heritage Division, Natural Diversity Database. 2000d. Special Plants List dated January 2000. The Resources Agency, Sacramento, CA.

California Department of Fish and Game, Natural Heritage Division, Natural Diversity Database. 2000e. Rare Find 3. Records search executed November 17, 2005, covering the USGS 7.5-minute series topographic map, *El Cajon* quadrangle. The Resources Agency, Sacramento, CA.

California Native Plant Society, 2000. *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California*. Rare Plant Scientific Advisory Committee, David P. Tibor, Convening Editor. Sacramento, CA.

County of San Diego Web site, November 30, 2005, *MSCP Plan Summary.* www.sandiego.gov/mscp/plansum.shtml.

Hickman, J.C., ed. 1993. *The Jepson Manual: Higher Plants of California*. University of California Press: Berkeley and Los Angeles, CA. 1,400 pp.

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United States Fish and Wildlife Service, 1997, Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Review of Plant and Animal Taxa that are Candidates or Proposed for Listing as Endangered or Threatened, Annual Notice of Finding on Recycled Petitions, and Annual Description of Progress on Listing Actions, U.S. Department of the Interior, Federal Register 62:49397–49411 (September 19, 1997).

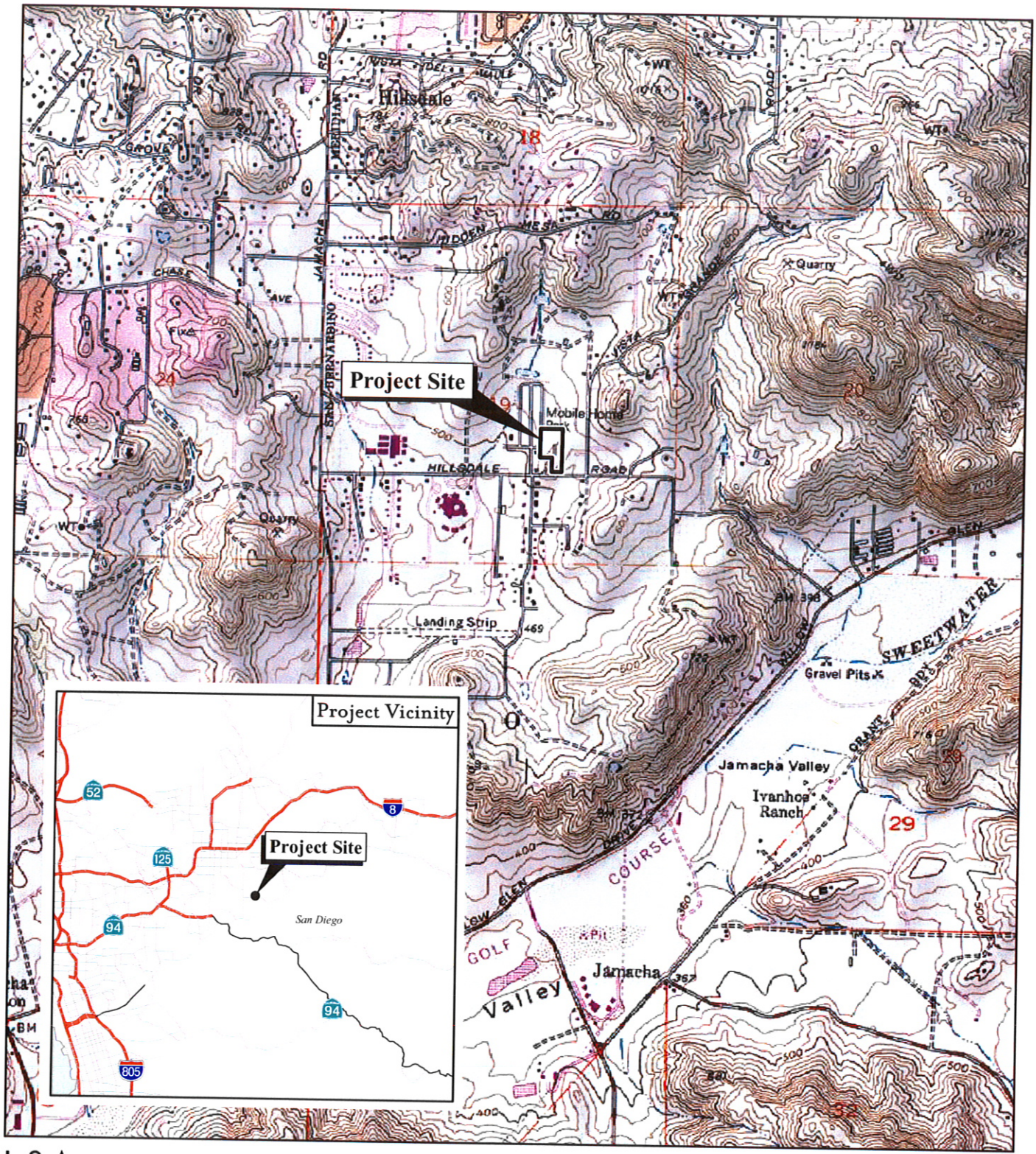

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FIGURE 1

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FEET

SOURCE: Airphoto USA (2005), USGS 7.5' QUAD(s) - (El Cajon, '75; Jamul Mountains '75), Calif.

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Hillsdale Biological Survey

Project Location Map

View of the site from the northeast corner, facing southwest.

View of the site from the northeast corner, facing west.

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FIGURE 2A

Hillsdale Biological Survey

Site Photos

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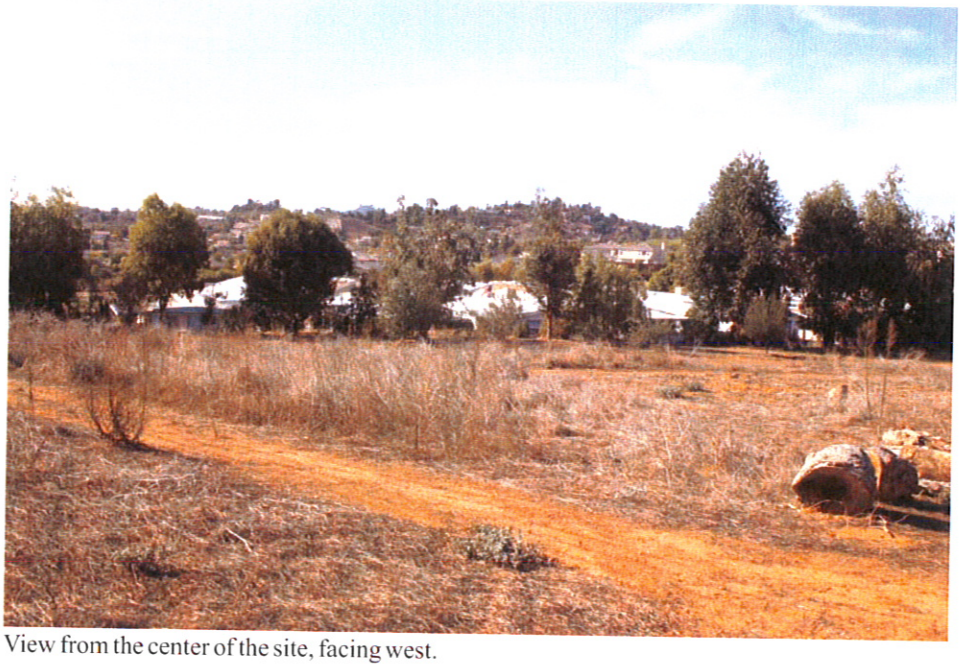
View from the center of the site, facing north.



View from the center of the site, facing west.

LSA

FIGURE 2B

Hillsdale Biological Survey
Site Photos

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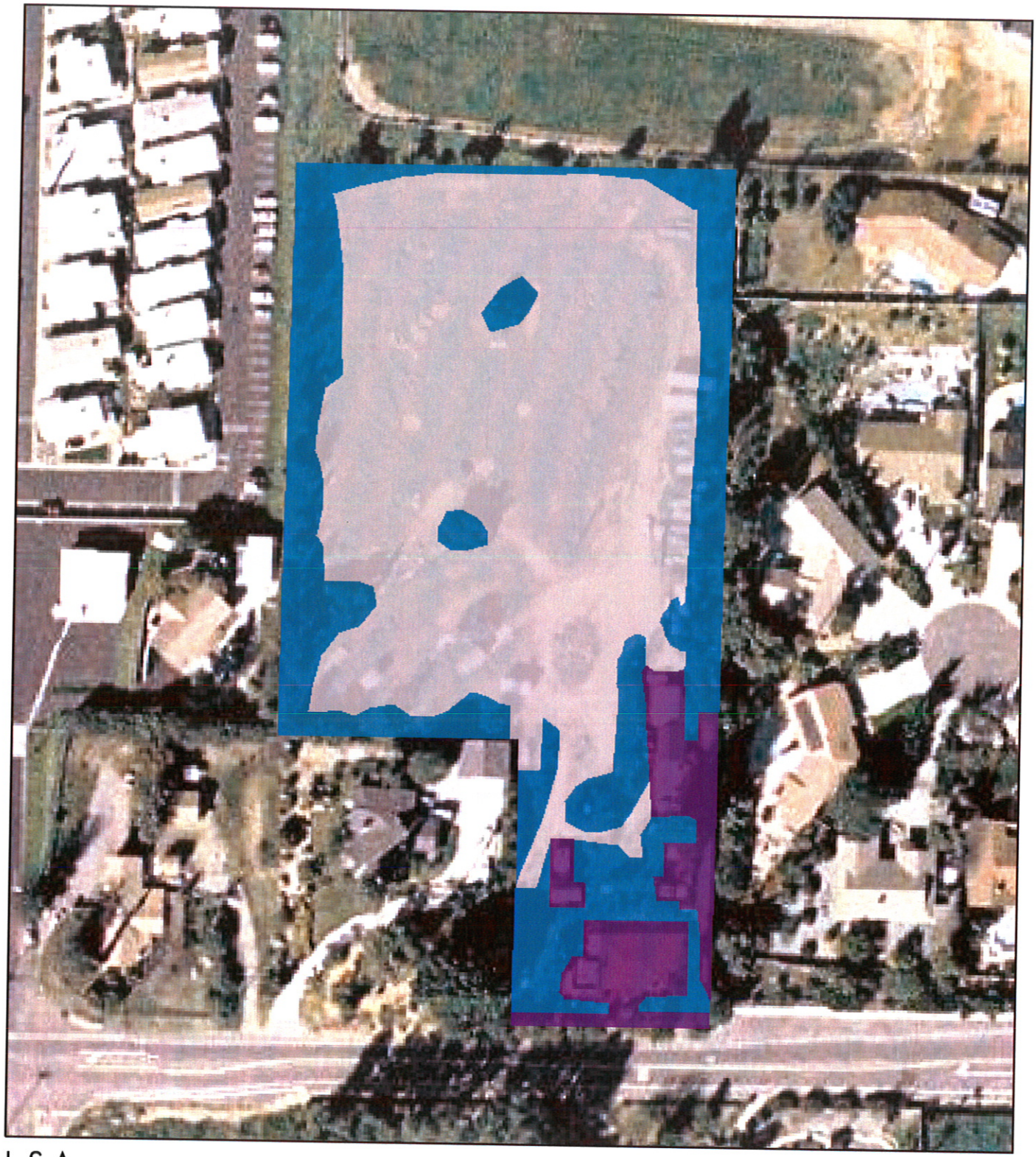

FIGURE 3

Hillsdale Biological Survey

Vegetation Communities

SOURCE: Airphoto USA (2005)

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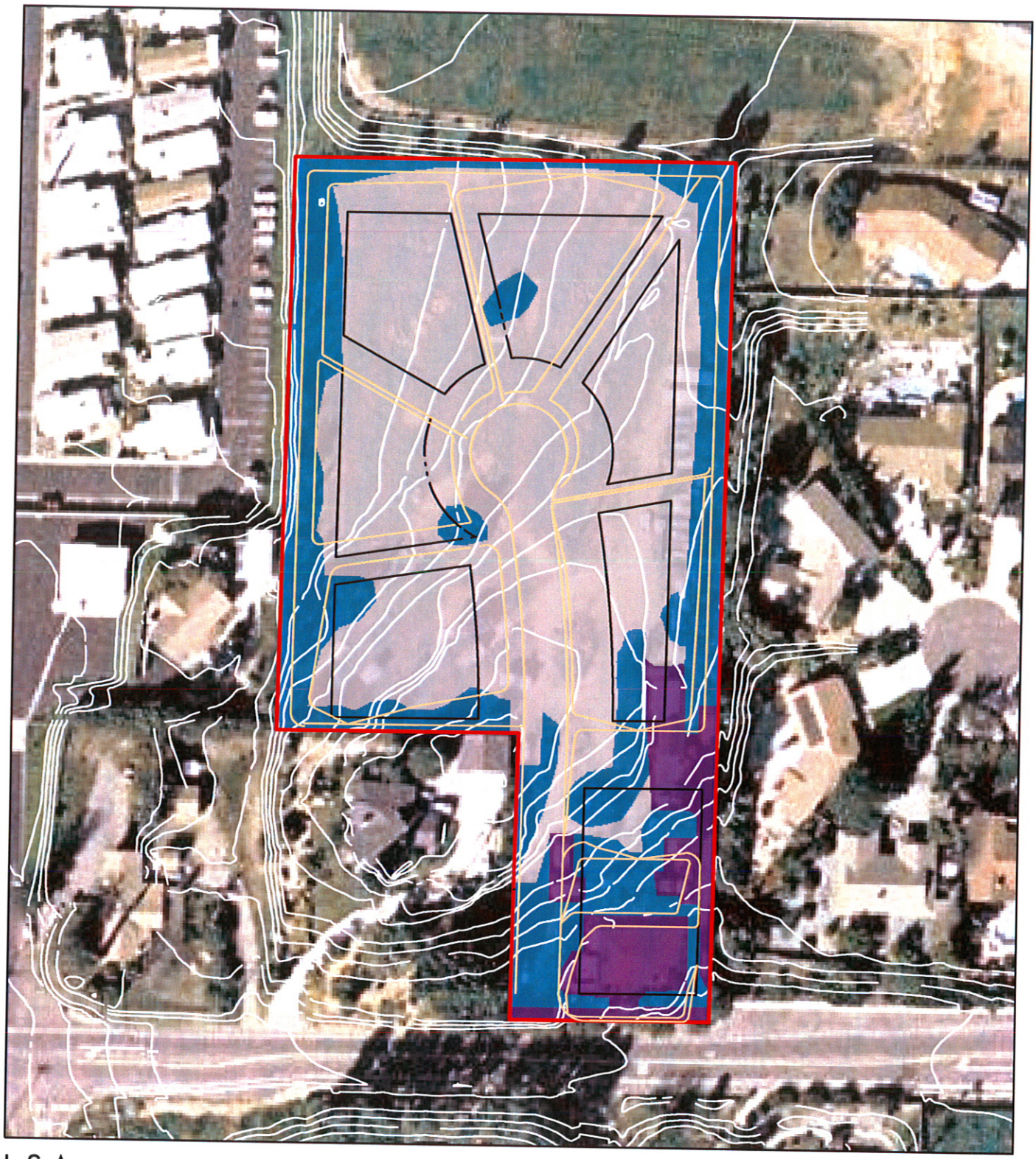

FIGURE 4

Hillsdale Biological Survey

Vegetation Impacts

SOURCE: Lintvedt, McColl & Associates (2005); Airphoto USA (2005)

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APPENDIX A

VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED

The following vascular plant species were observed in the study area by LSA Associates, Inc. biologists during a site survey conducted on November 22, 2005.

* Introduced, nonnative species

GYMNOSPERMAE	**CONE-BEARING PLANTS**
Pinaceae	**Pine Family**
* *Pinus* sp.	Pine
ANGIOSPERMAE: DICOTYLEDONAE	**DICOT FLOWERING PLANTS**
Aizoaceae	**Carpet-weed Family**
* *Carpobrotus edulis*	Hottentot-fig
* *Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum*	Small-flowered ice plant
Anacardiaceae	**Sumac Family**
* *Schinus molle*	Peruvian pepper tree
* *Schinus terebinthifolius*	Brazilian pepper tree
Apiaceae	**Carrot Family**
* *Apium graveolens*	Common celery
Apocynaceae	**Dogbane Family**
* *Nerium oleander*	Oleander
Asteraceae	**Sunflower Family**
Baccharis sarothroides	Broom baccharis
* *Centaurea melitensis*	Tocalote
Conyza canadensis	Common horseweed
Hemizonia fasciculata	Fascicled tarweed
Heterotheca grandiflora	Telegraph weed
* *Sonchus oleraceus*	Common sow-thistle
Brassicaceae	**Mustard Family**
* *Hirschfeldia incana*	Shortpod mustard
* *Lobularia maritima*	Sweet-alyssum
Cactaceae	**Cactus Family**
Opuntia basilaris var. *basilaris*	Common beavertail cactus

Chenopodiaceae		**Goosefoot Family**
*	*Salsola tragus*	Russian-thistle
Crassulaceae		**Stonecrop Family**
*	*Crassula argentea*	Jade plant
Fabaceae		**Legume Family**
*	*Acacia* sp.	Acacia
Lamiaceae		**Mint Family**
*	*Marrubium vulgare*	Horehound
Malvaceae		**Mallow Family**
*	*Malva parviflora*	Cheeseweed
Myrtaceae		**Myrtle Family**
*	*Eucalyptus* sp.	Gum tree
Oleaceae		**Olive Family**
*	*Olea europaea*	European olive
Primulaceae		**Primrose Family**
*	*Anagallis arvensis*	Scarlet pimpernel
Punicaceae		**Pomegranate Family**
*	*Punica granatum*	Pomegranate
Solanaceae		**Nightshade Family**
*	*Nicotiana glauca*	Tree tobacco
ANGIOSPERMAE: MONOCOTYLEDONAE		**MONOCOT FLOWERING PLANTS**
Arecaceae		**Palm Family**
*	*Washingtonia robusta*	Mexican fan palm
Poaceae		**Grass Family**
*	*Bromus diandrus*	Ripgut grass
*	*Cynodon dactylon*	Bermuda grass

Taxonomy and scientific nomenclature conform to Hickman (1993); common names from Abrams (1923, 1944, 1951); and Abrams and Ferris (1960) were used only when species-specific common names were not identified in Roberts (1998).

APPENDIX B

ANIMAL SPECIES OBSERVED

This is a list of the conspicuous aerial insects, bony fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals noted in the study area by LSA biologists. Presence may be noted if a species is seen or heard, or identified by the presence of tracks, scat, or other signs.

* Species not native to the study area

HYMENOPTERA	**ANTS, WASPS, BEES**
Formididae *Pogonomyrmex californicus*	**Ants** California harvester ant
Apidae *Apis mellifera*	**Colonial Bees** Honey bee
LEPIDOPTERA	**BUTTERFLIES**
Nymphalidae *Vanessa cardui*	**Brush-footed Butterflies** Painted lady
REPTILIA	**REPTILES**
Phrynosomatidae *Sceloporus occidentalis*	**Phrynosomatid Lizards** Western fence lizard
AVES	**BIRDS**
Corvidae *Corvus corax*	**Crows and Jays** Common raven
Aegithalidae *Psaltriparus minimus*	**Long-tailed Tits and Bushtits** Bushtit
Fringillidae *Carpodacus mexicanus*	**Fringilline and Cardueline Finches and Allies** House finch

MAMALIA	MAMMALS
Geomyidae	**Pocket Gophers**
Thomomys bottae	Botta's pocket gopher (sign)
Canidae	**Foxes, Wolves, and Relatives**
Canis familiaris	Domestic Dog

Taxonomy and nomenclature are based on the following.

Damselflies and dragonflies: Manolis, T. (2003. Dragonflies and Damselflies of California. University of California Press, Berkeley.)

Butterflies: North American Butterfly Association (2001. NABA checklist & English names of North American butterflies, second edition. North American Butterfly Association, Morristown, New Jersey.)

Fishes: Moyle, P.B. (2002. Inland Fishes of California, second edition. University of California Press, Berkeley.)

Amphibians and reptiles: Crother, B.I. et al. (2000. Scientific and standard English names of amphibians and reptiles of North America north of Mexico, with comments regarding confidence in our understanding. *Herpetological Circular* 29; and 2003 update) for species taxonomy and nomenclature; Stebbins, R.C. (2003. A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians, third edition, Houghton Mifflin, Boston) for sequence and higher order taxonomy.

Birds: American Ornithologists' Union (1998. The A.O.U. Checklist of North American Birds, seventh edition. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington D.C.; and 2000, 2002, and 2003 supplements.)

Mammals: Grenfell, W.E., Parisi, M.D. and McGriff, D. (2003. Complete list of amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals in California. California Department of Fish and Game. http://www.dfg.ca.gov/whdab/pdfs/species_list.pdf).

APPENDIX C

SENSITIVE SPECIES TABLE

Sensitive species are those plants and animals occurring or potentially occurring on site in El Cajon, San Diego County, California, that are endangered or rare, as those terms are used by CEQA and its Guidelines, or are of current local, regional, or State concern. Plant communities are considered to be sensitive biological resources based on: (1) federal, State, or local laws regulating their development; (2) limited distributions; and/or (3) the habitat requirements of sensitive plants or animals occurring on site.

Legal protection for sensitive species varies widely, from the relatively comprehensive protection extended to listed threatened/endangered species to no legal status at present. The California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), local agencies, and special interest groups such as the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) publish watch lists of declining species; these lists often describe the general nature and perceived severity of the decline. In addition, recently published findings and preliminary results of ongoing research provide a basis for consideration of species that are candidates for State and/or federal listing. Finally, species that are clearly not rare or threatened Statewide or regionally, but whose local populations are sparse, rapidly dwindling, or otherwise unstable, may be considered to be of "local interest."

This table provides a summary of information regarding the species identified from literature sources as occurring in the project vicinity of El Cajon and addressed in this particular analysis based on the habitat types present in the immediate project area.

Species	Habitat	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
PLANTS				
San Diego thorn-mint *Acanthomintha ilicifolia*	An annual herb endemic to active vertisol clay soils of mesas and valleys in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools at 10–950 feet elevation, Endemic to San Diego County and Baja California, Mexico.	April–June	US:FT CA:CE CNPS:1B SCMSCP: YES	Low. Habitat suitable. Not observed but would have been detected if present on site.
San Diego ambrosia *Ambrosia pumila*	A perennial herb of sandy loam or clay soils. Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. Known only from San Diego and Riverside Counties.	May–October	US:FE CA:SP CNPS:1B SCMSCP: YES	Low. Suitable habitat and soil conditions present on site. Not observed during recent surveys.
Orcutt's brodiaea *Brodiaea orcuttii*	Clay and some serpentine soils in grasslands near streams or vernal pools, also known from woodlands, chaparral, and conifer forest; sea level to 4,500-foot elevation; Orange, Riverside, and San Diego Counties and Baja California.	May–July	US: -- CA: SP CNPS: 1B SCMSCP: YES	Low. Habitat on site is generally lacking. Not observed during recent surveys.
Lakeside ceanothus *Ceanothus cyaneus*	Conifer forest and chaparral; western San Diego County and Baja California; unverified report from southwestern Riverside County.	Year-round; blooms April–June	US: -- CA: SP CNPS: 1B SCMSCP: NO	Low. Suitable habitat lacking on site. Not observed during recent surveys.
Smooth tarplant *Centromadia pungens* ssp. *laevis*	Alkaline areas in chenopod scrub, meadows, woodland, grassland; below 1,500 feet elevation. Known from Riverside and San Bernardino Counties; extirpated from San Diego County.	April–September	US: -- CA: SP CNPS: 1B SCMSCP: NO	Low to Moderate. No confirmed records in the vicinity. Habitat is suitable; if present on site it would be detectable. Not observed.
San Diego barrel cactus *Ferocactus viridescens*	A succulent shrub, often on exposed level or south-facing slopes in chaparral, Diegan coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands. In California, known only from San Diego County.	May–June	US: C CA: SP CNPS: 2 SCMSCP: YES	Low. Habitat on site is generally lacking. Not observed during recent surveys.

Species	Habitat	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Ramona horkelia *Horkelia truncata*	Clay soils in chaparral and woodland.; 1,000–5,000 feet elevation. Known from Peninsular Ranges in San Diego County and from Baja California.	May–June	US: -- CA: SP CNPS: 1B SCMSCP: NO	Low. Suitable habitat present on site. Not observed during recent surveys.
San Diego goldenstar *Muilla clevelandii*	A perennial herb in clay soils, occurring in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, and vernal pools, often on mounds between vernal pools in fine, sandy loam. Endemic to southwest San Diego County.	May	US: C CA: SP CNPS: 1B SCMSCP: YES	Low. Suitable habitat present on site. Not observed during recent surveys.
REPTILES				
Silvery legless lizard *Anniella pulchra pulchra*	CSS and foothills in sandy soils.	Year-round; forages in day; burrows	US: SC CA: CSC SCMSCP: NO	Low. Habitat is somewhat suitable, although patchy. Food sources (ants) were observed. Domestic dog on site observed chasing other lizards; this species may not occur on site as a result.
San Diego horned lizard *Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei*	Coastal sage scrub and chaparral in arid/semi-arid climates; Rocky and sandy soils; mesas.	April–July with reduced activity August–October	US: -- CA: CSC SCMSCP:YES	Low. Habitat is somewhat suitable, although patchy. Food sources (ants) were observed. Domestic dog on site observed chasing other lizards; this species may not occur on site as a result.
Coronado Skink *Eumeces skiltonianus interparietalis*	Coastal sage scrub and chaparral.	Year-round, less active in winter	US: -- CA: CSC SCMSCP:NO	Low. Habitat only marginally suitable, surrounded by disturbed and developed areas. Domestic dog on site observed chasing other lizards; this species may not occur on site as a result.
Orange-throated whiptail *Aspidoscelis hyperthra*	Low-elevation coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and valley-foothill hardwood habitats.	March–July, reduced activity August–October	US: -- CA: CSC SCMSCP:YES	Low to moderate. Habitat is patchy and surrounded by development, and marginally suitable.

Species	Habitat	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Coastal western whiptail *Aspidoscelis tigris stegnegeri*	Low-elevation coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and valley-foothill hardwood habitats.	April–August	US: -- CA: SA SCMSCP:NO	Low to moderate. Habitat is patchy and surrounded by development and marginally suitable. Domestic dog on site observed chasing other lizards; this species may not occur on site as a result.
Two-striped garter snake *Thamnophis hammondii*	Highly aquatic. Only in or near permanent sources of water. Streams with rocky beds supporting willows or other riparian vegetation.	Year-round; diurnal	US: -- CA: CSC SCMSCP:NO	Low. No permanent water in the immediate vicinity.
Northern red diamond rattlesnake *Crotalus ruber ruber*	Desert scrub, thornscrub, open chaparral, and woodland; occasionally in grassland and cultivated areas. Prefers rocky areas and dense vegetation.	Mid-spring to mid-fall	US: -- CA: CSC SCMSCP:NO	Low. Habitat and range is suitable. Area is disturbed and surrounded by development. No substantial rocky areas present, although wood piles were noted on site.
BIRDS				
Cooper's hawk *Accipiter cooperi*	Woodlands, wooded lots, residential area with large trees.	Year-round	US: -- CA: CSC SCMSCP:YES	Moderate. Habitat and range is suitable for foraging and nesting. No active or inactive nests observed within suitable trees.
Coastal California gnatcatcher *Polioptila californica californica*	Resident of CSS and associated habitat communities.	Year-round	US: THR CA: CSC SCMSCP: YES	Low. Habitat is insufficient.
Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow *Aimophila ruficeps canescens*	Dry hillsides with scattered grasses or shrubs.	Year-round; diurnal activity	US: -- CA: CSC SCMSCP: YES	Low. Habitat unsuitable onsite. Adjacent hillsides are suitable.
Coastal cactus wren *Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus couesi*	The coastal population inhabits cactus scrub from southern Ventura County and southwestern San Bernardino County to northwestern Baja California.	Year-round	US: -- CA: CSC SCMSCP: YES	Low to Moderate. Habitat is suitable for foraging and nesting. No active or inactive nests observed.
Least Bell's vireo *Vireo bellii pusillus*	Nests in low riparian (< 2,000 feet) habitats: willow and mesquite.	April–September	US: END CA: END SCMSCP: YES	Low. Habitat is insufficient.

Species	Habitat	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
MAMMALS				
San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit *Lepus californicus bennettii*	Plains and open terrain with broken chaparral and scattered forest.	Year-round; diurnal and crepuscular activity	US: -- CA: CSC SCMSCP:YES	Low. Habitat surrounded by developed and disturbed areas, not of sufficient size to sustain a population.
Dulzura pocket mouse *Chaetodipus californicus femoralis*	Primary habitat is chaparral.	Year-round; nocturnal	US: -- CA: CSC SCMSCP: NO	Low to Moderate. Habitat and range are suitable.
Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse *Chaetodipus fallax fallax*	Various sandy and/or brushy habitats.	Year-round	US: -- CA: CSC SCMSCP:NO	Low to Moderate. Habitat and range are suitable.
San Diego desert woodrat *Neotoma lepida intermedia*	Desert/arid areas.	Year-round; mainly nocturnal	US: -- CA: CSC SCMSCP:NO	Low. Habitat and range are not suitable.
American badger *Taxidea taxus*	Primary habitat requirements seem to be sufficient food and friable soils in relatively open uncultivated ground in grasslands, woodlands, and desert.	Year-round	US: -- CA: -- SCMSCP:NO	Low. Habitat suitable but limited in size with adjacent urban lands.
Southern mule deer *Odocoileus hemionus*	Foraging and breeding areas include mixed habitat with chaparral, sage scrub, forests, and grasslands. Local subspecies occur in Orange, western Riverside, and San Diego Counties; species range is throughout western Canada and U.S. and Mexico.	Year-round	US: -- CA: -- SCMSCP: YES	Low. Habitat appears marginally suitable, but surrounded by developed and disturbed areas.
Mountain lion *Felis concolor*	Frequents coniferous forest and chaparral-covered foothills; the most widely distributed cat in the Americas, whose range includes western North America and portions of the South.	Year-round	US: -- CA: -- SCMSCP: YES	Low. Habitat appears marginally suitable, but surrounded by developed and disturbed areas.

Legend

US: Federal Classifications

END Taxa listed as Endangered.

THR Taxa listed as Threatened.

P END Taxa proposed to be listed as Endangered.

P THR Taxa proposed to be listed as Threatened.

C Candidate for listing. Refers to taxa for which the USFWS has sufficient information to support a proposal to list as Endangered or Threatened; issuance of the proposal(s) is anticipated but precluded at this time.

CA: State Classifications

END Taxa State-listed as Endangered.

THR Taxa State-listed as Threatened.

RARE Taxa State-listed as Rare.

C END State candidate (Endangered).

C THR State candidate (Threatened).

CSC California Species of Special Concern. Refers to taxa with populations declining seriously or that are otherwise highly vulnerable to human developments.

SA Special Animal. Refers to taxa of concern to the Natural Diversity Data Base regardless of their legal or protection status.

SP Special Plant. Refers to taxa of concern to the Natural Diversity Data Base regardless of their legal or protection status.

CNPS: California Native Plant Society Classifications

1A Plants presumed by CNPS to be extinct in California.

1B Plants considered by CNPS to be rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.

2 Plants considered by CNPS to be rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.

3 Plants suggested by CNPS for consideration as endangered but about which more information is needed.

4 Plants of limited distribution whose status is monitored by CNPS.